

REMARKS

In an Office Action mailed on July 6, 2004, Examiner Molinari maintained the rejection of claims 1-24. In particular, Examiner Molinari had rejected claims 1-2, 4, 7-9, 11, 14-15, 17-18, 20, 22, and 24 as unpatentable over Teraoka et al., "A Network Architecture Providing Host Migration Transparency" in view of Short et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,130,892. Claims 3 and 10 were rejected as unpatentable over Teraoka et al. and Short et al. further in view of Forman et al., "The Challenges of Mobile Computing." Claims 5 and 12 were rejected as unpatentable over Teraoka et al. and Short et al. further in view of Francis et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,331,637. Claims 6, 13, 16, 19, and 23 were rejected as unpatentable over Teraoka et al. and Short et al. further in view of V-One Corporation, "V-One's Smartgate VPN." Finally, claim 21 was rejected as unpatentable over Teraoka et al.

Applicants' representative thanks Supervisory Examiner Vu for the courtesy of a telephone interview held on October 19, 2004. During that interview, the Supervisory Examiner agreed that the primary reference cited to reject all claims, Teraoka et al. does not disclose or suggest a method comprising responsive to a change in the address of a destination node to a new address, immediately updating an accessed address, including sending an update packet containing the new address of the destination node from the destination node such that the update packet is addressed to the source node. As explained to the Supervisory Examiner, the system of Teraoka et al. relates to host migration transparency using the "propagating cache method," which falls under the lazy evaluation technique. (Teraoka et al., p. 213, col. 1, ll. 12-15). That propagating cache method is implemented by a migrating host sending a

“ConnectionNotification” packet to its native network. (Id., p. 214, col. 1, ll. 2-5). The “ConnectionNotification” packet contains the host’s virtual address and its new physical address.” Id. As the “ConnectionNotification” packet travels to the native network, networks along its path learn the new physical address of the migrating host. Id., p. 214, col. 1, ll. 5-10. Teraoka et al., however, does not teach a system or method comprising immediately updating an accessed address responsive to a change in the address of a destination node to a new address, including sending an update packet containing the new address of the destination node from the destination node such that the update packet is addressed to the source node.

By this Amendment, Applicants have amended independent claims 1 and 8 to recite a method including responsive to a change in the address of a destination node, immediately updating the address of the destination node to a new address, where updating includes sending an update packet containing the new address of the destination node from the destination node such that the update packet is addressed to the source node. Amended claim 15 recites a method including the step of responsive to a change in the address of a destination node to a new address, immediately receiving, by a source node, an update packet sent by the destination node such that the update packet is addressed to the source node. Amended claim 18 recites a distributed system including a first of the devices comprising a memory with a source node that sends a first packet to a destination node using an address of the destination node, that responsive to a change in the address of the destination node to a new address, immediately receives an update packet from the destination node containing the new address and a second device comprising a memory with the destination node

that receives the first packet at the address and that sends the update packet containing the new address such that the update packet is addressed to the source node.

Amended claim 21 recites a distributed system including means for, responsive to a change in the address of a destination node to a new address, immediately updating the address of the destination node to the new address, where the updating means includes means for sending an update packet containing the new address of the destination node from the destination node such that the update packet is addressed to the source node. Finally, amended claim 22 recites a computer readable medium including instructions for performing a method including responsive to a change in the address of the destination node to a new address, immediately receiving, by a source node, an update packet sent by the destination node such that the update packet is addressed to the source node. As explained during the telephone interview and above, Teraoka et al. fails to teach every element of independent claims 1, 8, 15, 18, 21, and 22, and the claims that depend therefrom.

Furthermore, as explained earlier, none of the other cited references corrects the deficiencies of Teraoka et al. Short et al. merely discloses a portable router for connecting to a network and is cited only for the teaching that routers can be implemented in software and/or hardware. (Short et al., col. 2, ll. 29-30). Forman et al. is cited only for its teaching of a centralized database of addresses that is updated when a mobile computer changes its address. (Forman et al., pp. 8-9). Francis et al. discloses a multicast routing method that is unrelated to the claimed subject matter. Finally, "V-One's Smartgate VPN" generally describes a virtual private network that is also unrelated to the claimed subject matter.

Because the cited references, taken alone or together, fail to teach or suggest each element of amended claims 1-24, Applicants submit that the claimed invention is neither anticipated nor rendered obvious in view of the prior art references cited against this application. Applicants therefore request the Examiner's continued examination and allowance of pending claims 1-24.

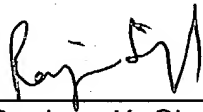
Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

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